

REMARKS

Entry of the foregoing amendment is respectfully requested. The Amendment is believed to place the application in condition for allowances and is, therefore, appropriate under Rule 116. The Amendment does not raise any new issues and, thus, does not require an additional search by the Examiner. The issues raised by the new claim 23 are the same issues raised by the presently pending claims 18 and 21-22.

The Amendment was not earlier presented because applicant became familiar with new grounds for rejection only after they were first set forth in the final Office Action.

By the present amendment, claims 18, 19 and 21-22 are canceled, and claim 23 is added.

Based on the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, the application is deemed to be in condition for allowance and action to that end is respectfully requested.

I. Objection to the Drawings

The Examiner objected to the drawings under 37 C.F.R. §1.84(p)(5) for not including reference signs mentioned in the description (namely, 9a, 9b, 9c), pointing out that the sheet of the drawings with Figs. 3a, 3b, which was submitted with the amendment filed May 10, 2002, is absent from the file of the application.

Enclosed herewith, with a letter to the Official Draftsperson, a replacement sheet with Figs. 3a and 3b bearing the missing reference signs. The enclosed replacement sheet is identical to the sheet of drawings with Figs. 3a, 3b that was submitted with the amendment of May 10, 2002.

The Examiner further objected to the drawings under 37 C.F.R. §1.83(a) for not showing every feature specified in the claims, pointing out that the features recited in claim 19 are not shown in the drawings. As noted above, claim 19 is canceled. Accordingly, the objection under 37 C.F.R. §1.83(a) became moot.

II. Rejection of Claims

IIa. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112

The Examiner rejected claims 19, 20, and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §11, second paragraph, for allegedly being indefinite, pointing out language in these claims rendering the claims indefinite.

As noted above, claims 19, 20, and 22 have been canceled, together with claims 18 and 21. It is respectfully submitted that claim 23 comply with all of the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112.

IIb. Rejection Over the Prior Art

The Examiner rejected Claims 18, 19, 21 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over Sieger, U.S. Patent No. 2,076,969 (Sieger'969) in view of Sieger, U.S. Patent No. 2,588,581 (Sieger'581), Martin, U.S. Patent No. 3,037,396 (Martin), and Sato et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,207,138 (Sato) (all cited previously). Claim 20 is rejected as Claims above and further in view Leroy, U.S. Patent No. 4,480,516 (Leroy), also cited previously. It is respectfully submitted that claim 23 is patentable over the cited references.

Specifically, claim 23 recites:

an upper blade support formed as a beam bridge having a relatively large diameter and carrying a first blade and having a shaft stub on each of opposite longitudinal sides thereof; and

a lower blade drum having a comparatively small diameter and carrying a second blade.

The Office Action asserts that because Sieger's 581 teaches that an upper blade support has a relatively large diameter and a lower drum support has a comparatively small diameter, it would have been obvious to provide the Sieger'969 with a larger upper blade support and a smaller lower blade support to allow the small drum to be placed inside the apparatus . . . (Office Action, page 6, lines 14-19).

It is respectfully submitted that this assertion is not tenable. Firstly, Sieger'581 teaches three drums (17, 16, 18) with both outside drums (17, 18) having a larger diameter than the middle drum (16), with the lowest drum (18) having even a greater diameter than the upper drum (17). Further, Siegers'581 has no disclosure whatsoever of replacement of the components.

Sieger'581 provides a plurality of drums with different diameters in order to provide a wide range of length into which a strip passing therethrough is to be cut, without necessitating the removal from or the addition of cutting elements to the rotary members (column 2, lines 1-5).

Further, such substitution would be contrary to express teaching of Sieger'969 that the lower carrier (drum) is designed so that it will engage the strip during a small portion of its revolution (page 1, lines 52-55, page 2, line 1), i.e., so that its diameter is greater than the diameter of the upper carrier.

Claim 23 also recites roller means for supporting the tensioned strip and providing of the strip before passing of the second lower blade and for lowering the strip before passing of the first upper blade through the blade gap. No such roller means is disclosed in any of the references.

The combination of features set forth in claim 23 provides for high-speed shears that insure precise cutting of hot and/or cold strips, with the strip being transported with a high speed. It is respectfully submitted that the combination set forth in claim 23 would not be obvious in view of the prior art

and would not be obvious over the combination of Sieger'969, Sieger'581, Martin, and Sato.

Under MPEP §2143 *prima facie* case of obviousness requires that three basic criteria be met.

First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitation.

It is respectfully submitted that the first element of *prima facie* obviousness has not been established.

“obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching or suggesting supporting the combination. Under section 103, teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggesting or incentive to do so.”

In re Fritch, 23 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir 1992) (footnote omitted) (emphasis in original). See also In re Sernaker, 217 U.S.P.Q. 1, 6 (Fed. Cir. 1983); SmithKline Diagnostics, Inc. v. Helena Laboratories Corp., 8 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1397, 1399 (Fed. Cir. 1989); In re Fine, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

There is no suggestion, incentive or motivation in the cited references for the combination on which the Office Action relies. A statement that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to make modifications to the references is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. MPEP §2143.01 relying on Ex Parte Levengood, 28 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, “it is necessary for the Examiner to present evidence, preferably in the form of some teaching, suggesting incentive or influence in the prior art, or in the form of generally available knowledge, that one having ordinary skill in the art would have been led to combine the relevant teachings.” Id. At 1301 (emphasis in original).

The Federal Circuit has held that a claimed invention was not obvious, where “[c]onspicuously missing from [the] record as any *evidence*, other than the PTO’s speculation (if it be called evidence) that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to make the modification of the prior art “necessary to arrived at the claimed invention. *In re Jones* 21 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). No such evidence is seen in the Office Action.

Ex Parte Clapp, 227 U.S.P.Q. 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App & Inter. 1985) requires that when the references do not suggest the invention “. . . the Examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teaching of the references.” No such convincing line of reasoning is seen in the Office Action.

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Court clearly stated:

It is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or template to piece together the teaching of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious.

In re Fritch, 23 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1780, 23 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992)

In the In re Fritch holding only confirmed a long established view that obviousness should not be read “into an invention on the basis of Applicant’s own statements”, that the prior art must be viewed “without reading into that art Appellant’s teachings”, and that that teachings of the prior should, “in and of themselves and without the benefits of Appellant’s disclosure (emphasis in the original text) make the invention as a whole, obviously.” *In re Spinnoble*, 160 U.S.P.Q. 237, 243 (CCPA 1969). It is respectfully submitted that the teachings of the prior art does not make the present invention obvious.

It is respectfully submitted that obviousness of the present invention over the combination Sieger’981, Sieger’581, Martin, and Sato can be gleaned only from a hindsight reconstruction.

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has consistently ruled that it is not permissible to use hindsight to reject a claim.

As pointed out in Uniroyal v. Redkin-Willey, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988):

When prior art references require selective combination by the Court to render obvious a

subsequent invention, there must be some reason for the combination other than the hindsight gleaned from the invention itself. . . . Something in the prior art as a whole must suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination.

* * *

. . . it is impermissible to use the claims as a frame and the prior art references as a mosaic to piece together a facsimile of the claimed invention."

In Orthopedic Equipment Company, Inc. v. United States, 217

U.S.P.Q. 193-199 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the Federal Circuit warned:

The difficulty which attaches to all honest attempts to answer this question [of obviousness based upon a combination of prior art.] can be attributed to the strong temptation to rely on hindsight while undertaking this evaluation. It is wrong to use the patent in suit as a guide through the maze of prior art references, combining the right references in the right way so as to achieve the result of the claims in suit. Monday morning quarterbacking is quite improper when resolving the question of nonobviousness in a court of law

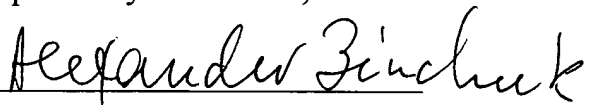
In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that Sieger'581, ,
Martin, and Sato..

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance, and allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner require or consider it advisable that the specification, claims and/or drawing be further amended or corrected in formal respects, in order to place in case in condition for final allowance, then it is respectfully requested that such amendment or correction be carried out by Examiner's amendment and the case passed issue. Alternatively, should the Examiner feel that a personal discussion might be helpful in advancing this case to allowance, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

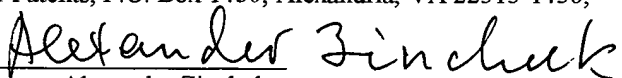
Respectfully submitted,



Alexander Zinchuk, Reg. No. 30,541

Date: February 8, 2005
Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP
787 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10019
Tel.: (212) 839-7365

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail and addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on February 8, 2005.


Alexander Zinchuk